

## LOVE WAS TOO GREAT

So Writes Kealoha, Murderer and Suicide.

Before firing the shot which ended his own life, Kealoha, the murderer of Maria Kalamake, wrote a lengthy epistle to High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox, and to the whole world.

In the letter Kealoha sets forth the reasons for his mad act and concluded with a warning to womankind in general against trifling and inconstancy.

He said that he killed the woman and himself because of the great and passionate love for her. According to the letter, he and the dead woman became engaged to be married on May 25th. After then, on three different occasions, his sweetheart asked him to take her to Honolulu in order that the ceremony might be performed, and backed out at the last moment, after all preparations had been made.

Kealoha writes that Maria and her friends were constantly resorting to Kalamake to make his love for her grow stronger. To quote from the letter: "Things that were done there at that time were afterwards told to me by the one I loved, and she said the result of the Kalamake was that the gods told her that it would not be good for her to be married to me."

After the third refusal to marry him, Kealoha writes: "I left Honolulu without seeing the one I loved, but at Waiwae she came into the car where I was sitting and began talking to me, but I did not answer her. At Kaena, where my place is and where I followed my trade of fishing, I left the train and got out. My loved one went back to Waiwae. I lived alone at this place, keeping all my sorrows to myself, although whether I slept or was awake, in the night or in the day, and in the rain and in the wind, or when the sun was shining, I was always thinking of her and she was before me. I loved her more than any man ever loved any woman, but this woman, after I had understood many girls, this one humbugged me all the time in every way."

Later on Kealoha and Maria again patched up their differences and everything went smoothly with them until the last of July, when the woman went to Honolulu. Of what took place between them on her return Kealoha says:

"When she came back she acted queer and disgraced me, and I was of course somewhat angry. She did not stay with me, and she acted so queer that I couldn't understand her, and I was very much downhearted and hurt. About this time I began to think of doing what you know I have done. As I had satisfied myself that she was only getting me to love her and then throw me off, and getting me to love her again and throwing me off, I felt very bad. It isn't right. It is something like a fish biting at a bait and then letting go, and then biting again and letting go, and so on."

The letter concludes with the following warning:

"Go after having read this, my statement regarding my case, I warn all women of all kinds, white or black, that you now see the result of what will happen to you when you trifle with the love of a man. You may think it is smart and that it is fun, but it is very wrong, as you see the result. I have had to do something that is not good. It must be taken into consideration that the one I loved was not stupid, and that she was well educated and had lived with intelligent people, and has been married to intelligent husbands, who are now dead. And this is all due to Kalamake, and I ask the Catholic church to try to prevent people from resorting to Kalamake. The woman I loved claimed to be a Catholic, but she did not live up to the rules, for she mixed up with Kalamake, and has caused me to commit a black deed. "Although some may say I am foolish to do this and that I could get other sweethearts, as I am a young man, but this is not so for me; I am of a very determined nature, and when I love once I love always. I am 25 years old and the woman I love is 40 years of age, but her actions and manners are those of a child. I never heard of a woman of her age doing what she had done, and she has paid the penalty for she will be dead when the black deed is done. It is best for a woman to marry a man to love him always, and to live with him in peace so that she will then be an ornament to the home, like a hat that is fit for the king to wear."

"With these few words to you women of all kinds, and my love to you all, I cease writing, and I want you to all mourn for me, from Ewa all over the country. I have died owing to the one I love."

"Executed the 29th day of August, 1901, with my seal."

"KEALOHA PAULOE MAKAIH."

A postscript to the letter, addressed to the legislature, asking the members to see to it that women be not allowed to trifle in matters of love, reads:

"It is not good that women should do this, for it results in black deeds and is a very wrong thing. I ask the legislature to prevent women from fooling with the love that is in men's hearts and from making men love them just to throw away the love and bring men to commit black deeds as I have done."

### THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

"It is about ten years ago," says Mrs. Gray, "that I became acquainted with Seigel's Syrup—a time when I greatly needed something having healing virtue in it."

"A cousin of mine in the old country (near London) had for years been a perfect martyr to indigestion. His trouble was principally a violent colic, from torpid stomach and liver."

"After years of almost hopeless suffering he finally discovered in Seigel's Syrup a perfect remedy. I presume he first came to know of it through reading some kind of advertisements. It does not matter."

"As I always keep up a regular correspondence with my relatives, they were aware of the dreadful condition I was in with indigestion."

"Naturally they lost no time in letting me know of my cousin's marvelous recovery after he had vainly expended a deal of money in seeing doctors and so forth."

"They said Mother Seigel's Syrup

## SAN FRANCISCO WATER FRONT STRIKE STILL ON

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The water front is still tied up and the end of the strike, which has lasted for more than five weeks, seems as far off as ever. The efforts of various bodies of citizens and of the Board of Supervisors, to bring the employers and the men together, have proved unavailing. While there have been several cases of assault there has been nothing like a riot as yet, but the authorities are on the alert and are ready to cope with any outbreak that may come. It is understood that the military will be called out upon the first sign of trouble.

The Employers' Association admits that the business being done is away below the average of the transactions. The managers for the Employers' fight admit that there are 145 vessels tied up. Many of these are in the coasting and island trade. One wheat ship alone has been able to go to sea since the strike began. There is constant trouble in getting the liners loaded. The Pacific Mail Company has its stevedores, non-union men, quartered upon the steamer City of Paris, where they spend all the time. Every gate to the wharves is picketed by the strikers, and any non-union man leaving the docks is attacked and beaten. The only way any of the workmen is able to get into the city is to get away from the dock by boat. One Japanese cabin boy of the Gaelic was beaten so badly that he was laid up for several days.

The statements of the condition of affairs made by the strikers and the employers differ materially. Perhaps the mean might be a fair estimate of the true condition of affairs. The strikers say the number of Federation men out is 12,000; the number working on the front is 800; teamsters working, 200; vessels tied up, 200; percentage of business done, 25. The employers give these figures: Federation strikers, 6,000; men working, 1,700; teamsters, 600; vessels tied up, 146; percentage of business being done, 65.

There are now engaged in the protection of union teamsters and other workers, 655 special policemen, or nearly forty per cent more than the regular force of the city. There are almost daily reports of attacks made upon men who are anxious to work. In the case of twenty-two machinists who were brought west to work in the Union Iron Works, eight refused to work and there were several encounters, one of the special policemen being sent to the hospital. Among the many demonstrations was a parade of the idle men, which brought nearly 10,000 marchers to the streets. It is no thought likely that there will be any change in the situation for some weeks, or until one of the parties to the struggle exhausts its resources.

ing in the river Spey.

Severe typhoons are reported from the China seas, and a succession of earthquake shocks in Japan.

A locomotive ran off the track and into a cannery factory at Janesville, Wis., causing a loss of \$50,000.

Thirty thousand dollar targets have been erected at Sandy Hook for the tests of the new Gathmann gun.

A Cuban newspaper man was assassinated at Manzanillo for attacking the rural guard in his newspaper.

Edouard de Rosake has found a voice of marvellous quality in a waiter at Delmonico's. He will educate it.

Lipton is reported for saying that the coming race, including the building of his boat, would cost him \$1,000,000.

Admiral Sampson has employed W. H. Stayton, a New York lawyer, to represent him before the court of inquiry.

Boers are still active in Cape Colony. The Burgher commandants may hold captured British soldiers as hostages.

Heber J. Grant and five other elders from Utah have arrived in Yokohama to establish Mormonism in the Orient.

The story that Princess Hatfield had forced a compromise and obtained \$5,000,000 from the Huntington heirs is denied. Chicago machinist strikers are taking snap shots of "scabs" and will circulate the pictures among the unions of America.

Robert Kraus, the sculptor of Boston, has gone insane because he had no means to finish his masterpiece, Beethoven.

Miss Adelaide Reddy, daughter of a sail-maker at Vallejo, Cal., is to marry Captain M. Trayner, son of a Scotch law lord.

Schley has closed the Howison incident by refusing to question Admiral Howison about his alleged interview on the Santiago fight.

Mrs. Ella Smith, a prominent society woman of Brooklyn, has been killed by the fall of a great mass of ice in the Swiss Alps.

Joseph D. Redding, who negotiated the compromise between the Princess Hatfield and the Huntington estate, will get a \$300,000 fee.

The United States Collector of Customs at Nogales, Arizona, has been arrested for conspiracy to smuggle Chinese across the border.

The Attorney General has sustained the Secretary of the Navy in refusing to pay the royalty on armor plate until passed upon by the courts.

Dr. E. Benj. Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, has caused much comment by preaching a sermon against the indiscriminate abuse of rich men.

The Bartenders' National Union will boycott the cash register, ostensibly to help the strikers at the works of the Duxton, N. Y., Cash Register Company.

T. W. Lawson will spend over a million dollars on several islands on the Maine coast, changing them into a miniature Venice. A game preserve will be included.

Miss Clara Maas, of New Jersey, a nurse, has died at Havana from yellow fever, which came from a mosquito bite. She was the third victim of the six persons who made the experiment.

The fees of the attorneys in the Fair estate amounted to \$385,000. The court stenographer received \$22,000, and the amount of the estate on which the commissions were computed was \$17,871,645.90.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Daily Chronicle believes, will be appointed successor to the late Lord Herschell.

As head of the delegation representing British interests in the Joint High Commission.

The death of Miss Maude Coleman Woods is reported from Charlottesville, Va. She was pronounced the most beautiful woman in America by a committee from the Pan-American Exposition, and her profile adorns all the medals issued by the Board of Awards.

The Home Savings and Trust Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, has liquidated its business.

By the sinking of the German steamer Lihau, near Stettin, eight persons were drowned.

Knights Templar are gathering at Louisville, for the twenty-eighth triennial convocation.

A German writer in a Berlin paper says England's navy is far behind all latest improvements.

Three ships from Lynn canal ports brought over a half million in Klondike gold to Seattle.

The National Army Spanish War Veterans met in annual session at Buffalo, N. Y., and elected officers.

Mooreville, Oregon, is threatened by forest fires, which are destroying the best Klondike river forests.

Mrs. Sue Virginia Field, widow of the late Justice Stephen J. Field, died in Oakland Saturday, August 24th.

Cardinal Gibbons, upon his return from Rome, declared he had heard nothing of the making of American cardinals.

"Swiftwater Bill" Gates, the Klondike boomer, has eloped with his fourteen-year-old niece, and is charged with kidnapping.

T. W. Martin, of Delano, Cal., gave \$5,700 and \$10,000 worth of jewelry to his fiancée at Portland, Ore., and she and the money disappeared.

Two Mexicans who on the way to the wedding of one of the daughters of the other, were run down by a train and killed at Santa Fe, N. M.

The river steamer Dauntless was rammed and sunk by the Mary Garratt, just below Stockton, Cal., but all the seventy-four passengers were saved.

Earl Russell, serving a term in Hallway jail for bigamy, upon his release will

new cabin boy of the Gaelic was beaten so badly that he was laid up for several days.

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## ANAEMIA OF PORTO RICANS

Official Points for the Hawaiian Doctors.

Captain Slater, U. S. A., of Camp McKinley, is just in receipt of a copy of the report of the Military Governor of Porto Rico, sent him by Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, U. S. A., who made a valuable report on the health of Porto Rico. The report on the prevalence of anaemia is of especial interest to Hawaii on account of the large importation of Porto Ricans as laborers for the plantations. Anaemia is discussed at length and the military surgeons believe they are now in a position to treat the disease which has carried off more Porto Ricans than almost any other malady.

Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., has discovered that the disease is due to the presence of a parasite in which diagnosis he is supported by eminent medical authority. He states that in 1890, eighteen per cent of all deaths was due to anaemia since there has been a steady and gradual increase, until, in 1899, 22.5 per cent of all deaths came from this cause. During the seven months covered by his statistics there were 6,456 deaths due to anaemia. In his opinion the present rate of forty-two per thousand would be reduced to thirty-one if the causes of anaemia were eliminated. These causes are of such a nature as to affect the poorest people almost alone.

A majority of the island's population is composed of "peons," who are scattered over every portion of the country, living in poor hovels and subsisting on the meagerst apology for food. This is the class in which the large mortality occurs. Major Hoff states there seems to have been no effort made by the resident physicians to investigate the causes of this condition and definite knowledge on this point is lacking. The poverty of the population, with the resultant lack of nutrition, is probably in itself the cause of a small per cent of these deaths but he states that this in the great majority of cases, is merely contributory to a disease which has long been recognized in all tropical countries, but only practically demonstrated in Porto Rico since the American occupation, and by an army surgeon. He refers to ankylostomiasis.

At Ponce, in December of 1899, Lieut. Ashford made what seems to have been the first record of the discovery of the ankylostoma on the island. His official report, which is partly as follows, will give Hawaiian doctors a clue to the proper treatment of anemic Porto Ricans now here:

I have the honor to report upon twenty cases of the severe anaemia commonly seen among the poor of this island. One of the first observations made among professional men here is the prevalence of anaemia, especially among the poor. This is at first attributed usually to starvation or poor food, then to malaria, and then to the "climate." Through the kindness of the physicians of Ponce I am able to state something as to the mode of treatment adopted up to this time.

Some have observed that the ignorant poor treated himself by purging, with beneficial effects for a time, and a relapse to previous conditions soon afterwards. Iron and arsenic have been prescribed largely, but with little benefit. Some physicians have frankly declared it beyond their power to cope with the disease, which they regarded as a pernicious, progressive anaemia of obscure origin. The stools have been examined, but no worms being evident, this as a cause was dismissed. I was led to examine the faeces for the ova of ankylostoma duodenale, and found them in great numbers. Soon after a large dose of thymol brought away the parasites, male and female. No sooner had I stated my results to the physicians of this city than they agreed as to the diagnosis and verified the parasite and its eggs. Their testimony is as follows:

1. This disease is the most destructive and general disease of Porto Rico.

2. It is found typically and very frequently among the poor and badly fed.

3. Most cases are similar.

4. Bad food and bad hygiene is responsible for much of its power for evil.

5. Blood foods have never exercised more than a temporary influence on the course of this disease.

6. Improvement follows purgation.

7. Up to this time the existence of this parasite had not been proved on this and, or, if proved, not within their knowledge.

In studying this disease I have taken twenty cases which I considered typical of "Porto Rican anaemia," or "tropical chlorosis." These cases were selected from the provisional field hospital for indigent and sick Porto Ricans established after the flood of August 16, 1899, in this city.

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A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis, and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me. W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

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become a citizen of the United States, making his home in Nevada.

The Venezuelan government is preparing a full statement of all troubles for submission at Washington, to prevent intervention in favor of Colombia.

Roswell H. Logan was killed by a freight train at Napa Junction, Cal., his heel catching in the switch-frog and throwing him beneath the cars.

The color line was raised in St. Ermin's Hotel, London, by an American, but the manager would not ask the negro to leave, and the matter was dropped.

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MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXNOR LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

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CHINA	SEPT. 19	PERU	SEPT. 21
DORIC	SEPT. 27	COPTIC	OCT. 1
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 5
PERU	OCT. 12	PEKING	OCT. 15
COPTIC	OCT. 22	GAELIC	OCT. 22
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 7
PEKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 9
GAELIC	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 11
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 28	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20
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DORIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 10
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18		